

The Virginia Journal

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA
CONGERTUR VIRG.

(VOL. II.)

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1785.

(No. 68.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 9.



A ship arrived here from Alexandria, with the tribute which Egypt pays to the Grand Seignior, we learn, that that kingdom is in the most melancholy situation. Murad-Bey, having driven away his adversary, reigns there as a cruel and sanguinary tyrant. He oppresses the trade, ruins the inhabitants, and disturbs the Franks. In a word, that beautiful and fertile country, delivered up to dissolution and extreme want, affords a striking example of the misfortunes into which despotism plunges the subjects.

Jan. 26. In the last fortnight several persons have died of the plague in Galata and Pera; on which account the usual assemblies have been discontinued, and the Spanish, Swedish and Prussian hotels shut on the birth-days of their respective Sovereigns.

The Grand Seignior has deposed Selim Effendi, the Chiaux Bachi. The annual revenues of that Mussulman amounted to 30,000 piastras.

The Dutch man of war lately arrived at Smyrna seems to have caused some uneasiness to the Imperial Minister, who has presented a memorial to the Porte, requesting the intervention of the authority of Government to prevent the Dutch from committing any hostilities in these parts; the Captain Pacha has actually received orders to hinder any such proceedings on the part of the Dutch.

PETERSBURGH, January 21.

Letters from Kiachta and Irkutsk, in Siberia, advise, that the Chinese have cut off all communication with Russia. This interruption of a commercial intercourse between the two nations, will occasion an annual diminution of 100,000 roubles in the Imperial revenue. By what motive the Chinese were induced to this measure is unknown, but it is hoped the difference will be accommodated.

PARIS, March 4.

Although nothing certain yet transpires, we fear that a war is inevitable, and yet we hardly can think the Emperor will determine to engage in a war for so small an object, and at such a distance from the centre of the Empire, and with a power which nature makes it easy to defend itself, and who may certainly rely upon the protection of France.

HAGUE, March 10.

It is said that the Empress of Russia has answered the letter wrote by the King of Prussia to her Majesty, relative to the exchange of territory, in agitation between the Emperor and the Elector of Bavaria, in which the Emperor says, his Majesty of Prussia need not be under any apprehension as to the consequences of the intended exchange, which will be attended with no disadvantages to any one, and will not be in the least contrary to the treaty of Teschen; and that it will even be an advantage to the Duke of Deux Ponts, presumptive heir to the Elector of Bavaria. The King of Prussia has, we are assured, replied to the above letter, but in what manner is not publicly known.

Several public prints have lately mentioned suspicions of some treason carrying on against the city of Maestricht, adding, that it was discovered through the channel of a great Potentate. We are assured that those reports were brought into this country by the Rhine-Graaf of Salm, who told some persons that he had them from the King of Prussia himself, whilst he was at Berlin. Their High Mightinesses actually required that Nobleman to appear before their Secret Committee on Saturday last, that the Rhine-Graaf accordingly attended, and on Monday a serious conference was held on the above subject, but the result of it is not yet made public.

LONDON, February 23.

The following is a translation of the authentic copy of the official paper transmitted from his Most Christian Majesty to the Emperor.

"The sincere friendship which attaches the King to the Emperor, and the wishes of his Majesty for the maintenance of public tranquillity, make it his duty to come to an explanation with his Imperial Majesty on the difference between that Monarch and the United-Provinces.

"The King has the less hesitation in expressing his thoughts on this important subject, as the purity of his intentions cannot be called in question. His Majesty while, in compliance with the solicitation of both parties, he employ his good offices to effect a reconciliation between the Emperor and the United-Provinces, has carefully abstained from giving any opinion on the foundation of his Imperial Majesty's first pretensions. The King still prescribes to himself the same silence; but, his concern for the glory of the Emperor authorizes the observation, that his first pretensions and the demand for opening of the Scheldt, cannot be considered under the same point of view.

"The Dutch, while they refused compliance with this demand, only supported a right which is secured to them by a solemn treaty, and which they look upon as the basis of their prosperity, and even existence.

"It seems to result from thence, that the refusal of the States-General ought to have no other effect than to bring back the negotiation begun at Brussels to the propositions in the summary table, and establish a discussion, on the result of which the respective titles ought naturally to depend.

"The King would more earnestly desire that this measure was adopted, as it would prevent hostilities, and might lead to equitable arrangements.

"By pursuing an opposite conduct, it is to be feared, that the Emperor will excite a general uneasiness, and that most of the powers will think themselves obliged to take such precautions and measures as the events may require. The King himself must be under the necessity of assembling troops on his frontiers. Besides, his Majesty cannot by any means, be indifferent to the fate of the United-Provinces, or see them attacked by open force in their rights and possessions, especially at present when he is on the point of concluding with the Republic an alliance; the fundamental articles of which were agreed on before the late differences.

"If by considerations of so great importance, the Emperor can be induced to suspend all marks of hostility, and listen to the voice of moderation and humanity, the King renews the offer of his mediation to procure an equitable and suitable accommodation, which he will the more zealously strive to bring about, as while he obeys the dictates of his personal sentiments with regard to the Emperor, he will have the satisfaction to concur in extinguishing in its first seeds a war, the consequences of which cannot be calculated."

March 9. According to letters from Lisbon by yesterday's mail, a marriage between the Royal families of Portugal and Spain is at length resolved on, and it will be celebrated in the month of May next. This junction between the infant Don Louis of Portugal, (youngest son of the Queen Isabella) and the infanta Charlotta Louisa, of Spain, is for the purpose of preventing the extinction of the Braganza family; neither the Prince of Beira, nor Don Pedro Xavier, the Queen's other sons, having any issue by their aunts, to whom they are married. No dispensation from the Pope has been necessary on this occasion, as the parties are not of such near kin. Portugal will by this alliance, however, be more closely linked to the house of Bourbon, from which it has been the constant policy of this country to keep them as much as possible separate.

March 19. A letter from Paris says, The French Minister at Berlin has written to Mons. Vergennes, that the King of Prussia's Minister at Vienna, declares the Emperor is determined to persist in his demands to have Bavaria annexed to his Imperial dominions. This has caused immediate orders from the King of Prussia for forage and provisions to be prepared for an army of 180,000 troops in one body, and of 80,000 in another; and he is resolved to take the field as soon as the frost will permit his troops to march.

The despatches received late on Monday night, from the Duke of Dorset at Paris, are said to contain an account that matters between the Emperor and the Dutch are not likely to be brought to an accommodation; and that a war between the two powers is now looked upon as inevitable.

The French Court has ordered Count Dillon to prepare for an encampment in Flanders, near the Mountaise, where 20,000 men are to be encamped the beginning of May, as some interesting events may be expected by that time.

By a letter from Berlin, dated March 21, we learn that the motions of the Austrian troops begin to make that Court uneasy. The three different encampments which the Emperor intends to form next spring, seem rather designed to act offensively than defensively. It is assured that the opening of the Scheldt is not the only object which at present engages his Imperial Majesty's attention. The Sovereign has consequently given orders for the purchase of 10,000 horses; several contractors have offered to furnish every requisite for transporting the artillery and equipages. The officers are to be supplied with horses at the King's expense. The Elector of Saxony has been solicited to furnish 12,000 of his troops, to join with 30,000 Prussians in establishing a camp at Koenigstein; while a Prussian army of 80,000 men is to be assembled in the environs of Schweidnitz, to penetrate, if required, into Bohemia and Moravia.

March 21. The conduct of administration, respecting the new system for Ireland, is so far entitled to general praise, as it has been done wisely—the time, in which candor and caution have been so well shewed off, has been occupied most warily in disseminating all over the kingdom, the best fabricated explanations.

A stop is put to the negotiation for restoring the town of Negapatnam, with its dependencies in the East-Indies, to the Dutch, it having been discovered that a bargain was going on between the States and the French for that purpose.

CHARLESTON, (South-Carolina) April 18.

Extract of a letter from a Delegate in Congress to a gentleman in this city, dated March 28.

"The interruption lately given by the Barbary corsairs to our trade is so serious a consideration, that Congress are taking such steps, as I hope will in future effectually secure our commerce from their depredations."

Yesterday forenoon a young gentleman, lately from Europe, went into the necessary belonging to his lodgings, and cut his throat; he had lost so much blood before he was found, that all medical assistance was in vain, and he expired this morning. The supposed cause of this rash action, is the loss of a cargo of goods, which misfortune reduced him to poverty and despair.

A sloop from Hispaniola, loaded with sugar, molasses, coffee, &c. was lost last Friday night on our bar, and only three men saved.

We hear that the Brig Vry van Dwinglandy, Captain Shram, on her voyage from Amsterdam to this port, is entirely lost, and every person on board perished.

April 25. From Savannah we hear, that on the 10th ult. General Greene and Colonel Hawkins set out from that town to take a view of the islands arg

Inland navigation of that State, and to visit his Excellency Don Vincent Emanuel De Zespedes, Governor, of East-Florida, and returned on Saturday following. They were received at St. Augustine with every mark of politeness and attention, and every military honor was paid to the General worthy to great a character. A Captain and fifty men were sent to his quarters as his guard, which the General modestly refused accepting, as being no longer in a military character. Centinels were placed at his quarters, and the different guards of the garrison paid him the same honors as they do to a Lieutenant-General of their own nation. They were entertained during their residence by the Governor in a most splendid and elegant manner. The Commandant, the Treasurer, the Secretary and every other officer of his Catholic Majesty in East-Florida, seemed to vie with each other in those marks of unaffected friendship which so justly characterize the Spanish nation. The General was escorted to St. John's by the Colonel Commandant of horse, and a party of dragoons; he was received by the officer commanding at that post with hospitality and politeness, and from thence he was attended by the Colonel Commandant through the inland navigation to the river St. Mary's, where the Commodore commanding his Catholic Majesty's ships on that station received him, with the flag of Spain displayed at his fore-top, and saluted by the discharge of 13 cannon. After partaking of an elegant entertainment which the Commodore had provided for the occasion, he was attended by the Commodore in his barge (and again saluted by 13 cannon) to Cumberland Island, in the State of Georgia, where the Colonel Commandant of horse and the Commodore took leave of the General and Colonel Hawkins. Such attention and respect as has been paid by the Governor and officers at East-Florida to a great and beloved General, must impress the minds of the citizens of the United States with like sentiments to every officer of his Catholic Majesty who may come among them.

A few days ago the Honorable Major-General Greene returned here from Savannah.

PROVIDENCE, April 21.

Friday last arrived in the river, the ship Hope, Capt. Swain, of this port, in 24 days from the land's end of England, laden with salt. As Capt. Swain could not procure goods on freight, he therefore purchased a load of salt at Lymington. Several American vessels came out with Capt. Swain in ballast.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

Mr. LONDON,

Please to insert the undermentioned notification in your paper, as some designing person took the opportunity yesterday afternoon, of taking a paper from the Coffee-house, giving the same information.

A CUSTOMER.

"One of the ships from England, and not permitted to land her goods at BOSTON, was on Sunday at the Narrows."

On Friday last arrived his Most Christian Majesty's packet Le Courier d'Europe, Capt. Cornick, in 37 days, from L'Orient.

May 7. Yesterday arrived the ship Duke of Buccleugh, Capt. Ritchie, in thirty-eight days from London, by whom we learn that the English Ministry on the 23d of March, received advice by express from Paris, of the Emperor's troops having begun their march against the Dutch territories, Maestricht, and the adjacent countries, it is supposed, will be the first scenes of hostilities. Thus, war seems to be commenced without a doubt.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7. STAMP ACT!

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts have passed an act, imposing duties on licensed vellum, parchment and paper. By this PATRIOTIC measure, the following articles are subject to the IMPOSITIONS annexed.

For every Deed conveying real estate, whether the same be for years or any greater estate, one shilling.

For every Bond, other than such as shall be made payable to Judges of Probate, one shilling.

For every Charter Party, one shilling.

For every Promissory Note of Hand, whereby the value of six pounds, or a greater sum, shall be provided to be paid, three pence.

For every Original Will coming from the office of a Clerk of Common Pleas, six pence.

For every Original Will coming from a Justice of the Peace, three pence.

For every Writ of Execution issued by the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, nine pence.

For every Writ of Execution issued by a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, six pence.

For every Writ of Execution issued by a Justice of the Peace, four pence.

For every Policy of Insurance, one shilling.

For every Newspaper, two thirds of a penny.

For every Almanack, one penny.

For every Bill of Lading, one penny.

For every Register of Vessels, one shilling.

For every Foreign Clearance, nine pence.

For every Clearance of any Vessel not wholly owned by any citizen or citizens of this or any other of the United States, twelve shillings.

For every Certificate certifying the admittance of any person to practice as an Attorney in a Court of Common Pleas, six pence.

For every Certificate of the admittance of a person to practice as an Attorney in the Supreme Judicial Court, the sum of nine pounds; and no person not already admitted to practice as aforesaid, shall do the business of an Attorney in either of the Courts aforesaid, until he hath obtained a certificate of his admittance, and actually paid the duty above imposed.

For every Certificate of the admittance of any person to the degree of a Barrister at Law, twelve pounds; and no person not already admitted thereto, shall hereafter enjoy the degree and rank of a Barrister at Law, until he hath obtained a certificate of his being admitted as aforesaid, and hath actually paid the said duty.

It is a little extraordinary, says a correspondent, that the people of BOSTON who have hitherto been accustomed to stand foremost in the cause of justice and of liberty, should be the first to adopt the measures of oppression. Even in England, where a blind submission is generally paid to their TAXMASTERS, the STAMPS and EXCISE were always considered and complained of as grievous and oppressive. Indeed the very words must sound harsh and disagreeable in the ears of freemen, whatever may be their political situation and circumstances.

MAY 13.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated May 11, 1775.

"The ship Empress of China, Captain Green, is arrived here in 4 months and 19 days from Canton, in China. It is said, she has brought back all the money that was sent in her; her cargo having purchased more than would load her twice."

ALEXANDRIA, May 19.

Last Tuesday, being the Day appointed by the States of Virginia and Maryland, relative to opening the inland Navigation of the River Potomack, a Meeting was held at Mr. Lomax's Tavern, consisting of a very numerous Assembly of the first People in the respective States.—DANIEL CARROLL, Esq; President of the Assembly of Maryland, being appointed to the Chair, the Subscription Books were read as the Acts direct, when it appeared that Forty Thousand Three Hundred Pounds was subscribed, a sum far beyond what was requisite to incorporate the Company.—The Company was of course established, and proceeded to the Election of a President and Directors, when the following Gentlemen were appointed: His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, President; GEORGE GILPIN, JOHN FITZGERALD, THOMAS JOHNSON, and THOMAS S. LEE, Esquires, Directors.

This great and important Work is to be immediately begun.—The vast Consequence that must derive to the Middle States when completed, cannot be elucidated but by Time, the Discoverer of all great Events.

The next General Meeting is appointed to be held at George-Town on the First of August next.

We hear from the Southward of a very destructive Insect having got among the new Wheat, in the Neighbourhood of Richmond, by which many Crops had received great Damage.—These Insects have been, from Time to Time, observed further Southward.

The Lion, Capt. Campbell, is arrived in this River from Glasgow, under Jury-Masts, after a Passage of 9 Weeks. She lost her Masts in a Gale of Wind after being 15 Days at Sea.

NAVAL OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Brig Glory, G. Richmond, and Ship Fortune, T. Halder, from London; Sloop Dove, S. Packard, New-York; Schooner Polly, T. West, Baltimore.

Cleared Outwards. Ship Aftrea, N. West, for Halifax and London; Schooner Lottery, Z. Mann, and Sloop Hero, J. Humphries, Baltimore; Snow Resolution, J. Gyllenspetz, Lisbon; Ship Leda, S. Dunn, Europe; Sloop Sally, P. Godfrey, Bermuda.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES of the PEOPLE of the State of NEW-YORK, in SENATE and ASSEMBLY convened.

THE MEMORIAL of the CONFEDERATION of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

Humbly Sheweth.

THAT your Memorialists have seen with concern, that a flourishing and successful commerce has not yet been numbered among the blessings that peace and independence have restored to the State, but that Trade, the great spring of agriculture and manufactures, languishing under fatal obstructions, is daily on the decline.—That your Memorialists feel themselves constrained, by a variety of public and private considerations, to mention some of the causes of that decline, and to solicit the early attention of your Honorable Body

to an object, which at once embraces the separate interests of every order and class of citizens.

The decay of those manufactures which formerly made a part of our exports, together with the check agriculture has received from the advanced price of labour and the devastations of war, have been highly prejudicial to the commerce of the State; but as these evils require no other remedy but time, and a mild and equitable government, your Memorialists pass them over as temporary inconveniences, in order to call your attention to others, which without the early interposition of your Honorable Body, may be more serious and lasting.

By our federal union, no power is invested in the Representative Sovereignty of America to regulate trade: but on the contrary, that right is reserved to the respective States, who cannot possibly use it for the common benefit:

1st. Because not being enabled to form treaties, trade cannot in their hands be made the basis of commercial compacts.

2d. Because no regular system can be adopted by thirteen different Legislatures, pursuing different objects, and seeing the same object in different lights.

3d. Because if it were even to be presumed, that they would at all times and in every circumstance, sacrifice partial interests to the general good, yet the want of harmony in their measures, and a common force would for ever defeat their best intentions.

From these and a variety of similar considerations, your Memorialists observe, that it will necessarily follow, either that the trade of these States shall continue to labour under all these inconveniences, which arise from the want of commercial treaties, the basis of the intercourse between trading nations,—or that the power of regulating trade, be transferred to that Honorable Body, who alone by the confederation are empowered to make treaties.

Your Memorialists cannot but observe on the inconsistency of a system, which while it empowers the United States in Congress to treat with foreign powers, deprives them of the means of doing it with advantage, since no one can be ignorant that the connexion between nations is founded on mutual interests, and that nothing is yielded by one, unless in recompence of something gained of the other.

If then we require facilities for our commerce from foreigners, we must be enabled to afford or deny them others that they may equally require in return; it will be otherwise in vain to expect an equivalent for that which they may enjoy without rendering any.

Your Memorialists are sorry to add, that these reflections are confirmed by daily experience, and that though they are well informed, that no endeavours have been wanting on the part of the United States in Congress, to procure such treaties as would place the trade of their constituents on the most respectable foundation; though they know that the commerce of this country (almost the only civilized one that does not manufacture for itself) is an inviting object to the maritime nations of Europe, they still have to lament that no treaties are formed, by which they have obtained an equivalent for these advantages, and that they have even the mortification to find the inability of Congress to restrain commerce, urged by those who derive the greatest benefit from us, as an argument against making the smallest sacrifice to the interests of these States.

Your Memorialists would further observe, that the commerce of this country must labour under the greatest inconveniences, unless speedily secured from the depredations of Barbary Corsairs, and instead of being the carriers of the commodities of other nations, they will even be compelled to seek protection for their own, by using vessels of those who are in alliance with them; that this evil can only be remedied by expensive treaties, and an annual tribute in co-operation with such a naval force, as will prevent their violation. How far the resources of the United States enable Congress to make arrangements, so essential to the honor and prosperity of their constituents, your Honorable Body, who have the best means of comparing the sums paid into the common Treasury, with the various and complicated demands of our extensive Empire, are best able to judge.

Your Memorialists therefore, without enlarging on these important subjects, submit the consideration of them to your Honorable Body, in full confidence that they will receive the earliest attention, and give birth to such laws as may be necessary to invest the United States in Congress, with power to regulate trade, and to confine it, if it shall be found expedient, to those nations that may incline to afford us an equivalent for the advantages they may derive from our commerce,—to form treaties with the Barbary Powers,—to maintain such a naval establishment, as will protect our coasts from those piratical invasions, which our extreme weakness seems every day to invite; and that while this State takes measures to promote these important

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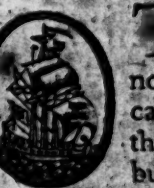
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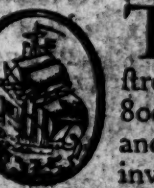
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ends, it will neglect no means to render them efficacious, by inviting others to follow their example; and that such other means will be applied to give relief in the premises, as to your Honorable Body, in your great wisdom, shall seem meet. And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

By order of the Chamber,

JOHN ALSOP, PRESIDENT.

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO 28 s. to 29 s. per Ct.	Continental Rum, 2 s. to 2 1/2 per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 28 s. per Barrel.	Molasses, 1/6 per Ditto.
Wheat, 6 s. per Bushel.	Muscovado Sugar, 38 s. to 42 s. per Ct.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Gallon.	Salt, 3 s. per Bushel, by Retail.
Windward Rum, 3 s. to 3 1/2 per Ditto.	Corn, 3 s. per Bushel.
	Exchange, 40.



George-Town, May 19, 1785.
THE SHIP POTOMACK PLANTER, Capt. RICHARD JOHNS, lying at George-Town, takes Tobacco consigned to Forrest and Stoddert, London, at Seven Pounds, sterling, per ton. She will sail early in June.

BENJAMIN STODDERT.

TO BE SOLD, IN FEE-SIMPLE, FOUR LOTS of GROUND on Princess-street, between Fairfax and Water streets, containing 24 feet front each, and 100 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 9 feet alley; also, 3 LOTS on Fairfax-street, between Princess and Oronoko streets, 22 1/2 feet front each and 114 feet 5 inches in depth, with the privilege of the same alley.—One third of the purchase-money to be paid in three months, one third in six months, and the remainder the first of April, 1786.—Bond with approved security will be required.—As to the situation of the Lots I shall only observe, the first four stand on the street leading to the public ferry and public warehouses.

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

If not sold before, they will be put up at Public Vendue on Saturday the 18th of June next, on the same terms.

Alexandria, May 19, 1785.

On Saturday next, will be sold at the Vendue-Store, A Quantity of Irish linens, ofsnaburgs, paper-hangings, handkerchiefs, fustians, rum, muscovado sugar, with a variety of other articles.

C. COPPER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, May 19, 1785.

On Monday the 23d instant, will be sold at Public Vendue,



THE SCHOONER MOLLY, with all her tackle and apparel as she now lies at Conway's Wharf. She will carry about 400 barrels, is not more than 4 months old, remarkably strong built, and completely fitted for sea.—

The terms of sale are one half cash, the remainder in two months, for which bond and security will be required. The inventory may be seen at the Vendue-Store.

C. COPPER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, May 19, 1785.

On Thursday the 26th instant, will be sold at Public Vendue,



THE BRIGANTINE TRITON with all her tackle and apparel.—She is a strong well built vessel, burthen about 800 barrels, well fitted, a good sailer, and not more than 18 months old.—An inventory of her materials, &c. may be seen at the Vendue-Store.

C. COPPER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, May 18, 1785.

LOST in December last, an AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE, granted to the Subscriber for militia service as Lieutenant in Capt. Robert Sanford's company of Fairfax militia, amounting to Twenty-Two Pounds Eight Shillings, dated November 21, 1783, and signed by H. Randolph and J. Pendleton, jun.—All persons are forewarned from receiving the above described Certificate, as an affidavit to the loss of it has been made and lodged in the Auditor's Office at Richmond, in order to obtain a new Certificate and stop the old one if ever it makes its appearance in that office, and to enable me to discover, by tracing it, the person who has found and secreted it. THOMSON MASON.

Fairfax County, May 16, 1785.

TO BE LET.

A PART of a HOUSE, situated on King-street, and second door from the corner of Royal-street, suitable for either a wholesale or retail store, with a counting-room and cellar. Any person inclining to hire, may have it fitted agreeable to his liking, and have possession about the first of June next.—It is a good stand for business.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT.

Alexandria, May 17, 1785.

R U M.

Of an excellent Quality, made and sold by the Hophead or larger Quantity, cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

WILLIAM LYLES and COMPANY.

Alexandria, May 17, 1785.

Just arrived, and to be sold by

Herbert and Potts,

At their store on the corner of Fairfax and Queen streets, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine, second and coarse broadcloths of a variety of colours, calamancoes, tammies, shalloons, duroys, yard-wide and 2 Irish linens of all prices, calicoes, chintzes, black and white satins, satrings, modes, perlians, farfenets, black, white and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs, velvets, corduroys, drawboys, white cotton, linen and worsted furniture checks, cotton and silk gown patterns, cotton stripes, striped Hollands, pillow fustians and jeans, buckram, twist, Marcellis quilting, plain, corded and figured demities, garterings, Manchester tapes, striped ditto, silk, cotton and thread stockings, gauzes, cambricks, lawns, plain, striped and tamboired mullins, white cotton counterpanes, black silk breeches patterns, ribbons, sheetings, ofsnaburgs, German linen, bed ticks and bunts, checks, drillings, men and womens' white and coloured gloves and mitts, a large assortment of buttons, buckles, spurs, sleeve-buttons, stock and pad locks, knob, cupboard, book-case, desk, drawer, chest, portmanteau and saddle-bag ditto, desk-furniture, polished and japanned snuff-boxes, tobacco and snuff boxes, spectacles with steel and paper cases, chests with carpenters' tools complete, knives and forks, files of every kind, pins, Whitechapel and common needles, darning needles, leather, paper and brass inkpots, bras and iron candlesticks, tea-kettles, coffee-pots, chafing-dishes, curry-combs and brushes, sweeping, dusting, paint, clothes, hearth, shoe and carriage brushes, horsewhips, men and boys' fine and coarse hats, iron and brass wire sieves, hair sifters, thimbles, shaving-boxes, ivory and horn combs, comb-brushes, shoemakers and carpenters' hammers, lathing hammers, steel and iron plate handlaws, jack, smoothing and moulding planes, coopers' adzes, dorelling mills and bits, drawing-knives, tap and bung borers, spike and small gimblets, inch and half, inch, 3/4 and 1/2 inch augers, chisels and gouges assorted, plane-irons, steelyards, crates with earthen and stone ware, brass skillets, castings, brass cocks, pepper, coffee and corn mills, sickles and scythes, spades and shovels, 20d. 12d. 10d. 8d. 4d. and 3d. nails, writing and letter paper, quills, powder and shot, saddles and bridles, girths, surcingles, stirrup leathers and saddletraps, saddlecloths, china in sets, white, brown and coloured threads, pocket-books, cinnamon, mace, cloves and nutmegs, pepper, ginger, watch strings, chains, keys and seals, breast pins, linen handkerchiefs, assorted boxes of cutlery, &c. men and womens' leather shoes, marble chimney pieces and side-board slabs, a pair of very elegant pier looking-glasses, hair pins and gimped fringe.—Also a number of other articles.

Alexandria, May 19, 1785.

Westmoreland, May 1, 1785.

FOR LONDON,

To sail early in June,



THE copper bottom Ship STANLEY, British built, with a Mediterranean pals of the newest cut, will be ready in a few days to take on board Tobacco in Yeocomoco, on consignment to

T. BLANE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1785.

SUCH as may incline to ship Tobacco to the address of Mr. BLANE, will please to forward their orders to their obedient servant,

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, May 17, 1785.

AS the ALEXANDRIA LATIN SCHOOL has been understood by some to be private, and confined to a few families, I take this method of informing the public that any number of scholars will be admitted, and proper care always taken to provide teachers in proportion to the growth of the school. Gentlemen who send their children to this school, may depend that I shall give every assistance in my power to forward them in their education, as I am fully determined to co-operate with those gentlemen, who have evidenced so warm a desire to establish a permanent and respectable school in Alexandria. The house in which the school is at present taught, is convenient, and in a healthy situation, a little removed from the hurry and bustle of the town. It is expected we shall in a little time be able to give encouragement to teachers in various branches of literature, as a very considerable sum is already subscribed for building a school-house upon a lot of ground generously bestowed to the public for that purpose. The terms of admittance may be known by applying to

WILLIAM M'WHIR.

Just imported in the last vessel from Europe, and to be sold by

Randle Mitchell and Son,

At their store on the east side of Fairfax-street, near Mr. William Herbert's dwelling-house, the following general assortment of GOODS and MERCHANDISE, which they will sell on the very lowest terms for cash or country produce, viz.

IRISH sheeting linens, 2 and yard-wide ditto, ofsnaburgs and ticklenburgs, Russia sheetings and drillings, brown and white dowlas, 6-4 and 7-4 bed bunts and ticks, best patterns of chintzes and calicoes, a great variety of printed cottons, printed linens, diapers, cambricks and lawns, 5-4, 6-4, and yard-wide mullins, book mullins, diaper tablecloths, men, women, and boys' thread and cotton stockings, flowered and plain gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs, India bandano and silk ditto, romal and check linen ditto, spotted and bordered linen ditto, plain and bordered kenting ditto, black taffetas and perlians, blue, green and striped ell-wide and narrow perlians, modes, black and coloured pelongs and satins, blue, green and cloth-coloured fine cassimer cloths, India nankeens, plain and striped mantua silks, 6-4 and 7-4 fine and superfine broadcloths, pillow fustians and jeans of all colours, jeanets, corduroys, velvets, velvets, sagathees, dorseys, moreens for womens' petticoats, white cotton Marcellis for ditto, white jeans, demities, shalloons, rattinets, durants, tammies, calamancoes, camblets, men and womens' worsted stockings, threads, bobbins and tapes of all kinds, silk and cotton laces and ferrets, a great assortment of broad and narrow ribbons, fine wilton cloths, black and coloured Barcelona silk handkerchiefs, cravats, sewing silks of all colours, broad and narrow worsted bindings, coat and breast wrought, plain, metal and plated buttons, coat, breast, silk and hair ditto, womens' fine and coarse Leghorn hats, womens' worsted shoes, writing-paper, ink-powder, playing-cards, wafers, wrapping-paper, pasteboard, whalebone, wool and cotton cards, men and boys' castor hats, men and boys' felt ditto, table knives and forks, penknives of all sorts, pocket and cut-teau knives, razors, womens' scissors, sleeve-buttons plain and stone set, best English and German steel, men and womens' saddles, iron pots, plated, plain and wrought men and womens' buckles, pins and needles, assorted, spectacles, coffee-mills, copper coffee-pots and sauce-pans, shoe-lacks and awl-blades, an assortment of china, cups, saucers, plates, dishes, &c. an assortment of queen's ware, cups, saucers, plates, dishes, bowls, &c. an assortment of glass-ware tumblers, decanters, glasses, &c. 7 by 6, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 window-glass, an assortment of brushes, plough-lines, traces, halters, leather collars, bed-cords, madder, redwood, allum and copperas, glue, hair-sieves, an assortment of ironmongery, best indigo, alspice, pepper, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, mustard, soap, candles, muscovado and loaf sugars, brandy, Jamaica spirits, common rum, Tenerife and port wines, claret in bottles, bohea and green teas, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, frying-pans, handlaws, hammers, chisels, &c. an assortment of saddlery of most kinds, gunpowder and shot, &c. &c.

The low terms they intend to do business on, puts it out of their power to credit; but they hope those who purchase from them, will find it their interest to pay cash. They have their goods on such terms as to be able to supply any country store in the wholesale way greatly to their advantage.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the evening of the 9th inst. was taken up at the Stage-Office, a LETTER directed to the Subscribers. Whoever discovers the person or persons, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN DUNDAS and CO.

Alexandria, May 17, 1785.

To be sold or rented for a term of years,

A HORSE SNUFF-MILL, in excellent order, and built on the most approved plan; also, a complete set of implements for carrying on the tobacco manufacturing business. Any person inclining to purchase or rent, may depend on a great share of custom, as the Subscriber intends leaving off the business, and there is at present no person who carries it on in this place; also, a TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, contiguous to the Mill, with two good rooms on a floor, and very agreeably situated.—He will also sell, or rent on ground-rent for ever, several LOTS of GROUND, well situated, and in that part of the town which has the appearance of a more rapid improvement than any other.—The terms will be made easy to the purchasers, and if rented the price will be moderate.

JACOB COX.

Alexandria, May 18, 1785.

A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

P O E T R Y.

Messieurs **PRINTERS**,
By giving the following Lines a Place in the Poet's
Corner, you will much oblige, Potydoor.
AN EVENING SOLILOQUY.

—*Jovis omnia plena.*
Ving. Bucol. 3.

WHEN the eternal mind that dwells on high,
This pendant ball, from chaos dark had
hurl'd,

And spread the spangled curtains of the sky,
Pure light arose to cheer the new fram'd world.

By the same mighty pow'r, the num'rous train
That dwell on earth, or fleet aloft in air,
That cut the foaming billows of the main,
Were form'd, with matchless skill and equal care.

The beaming morn and vast meridian blaze,
Alike their glorious maker's pow'r display;
But sober evening still renews his praise,
And still prolongs the blessings of the day.

Lo! in the west, the orb of light retires,
And feebly gilds the tops of distant hills,
Faint are his rays, but fainter yet his fires,
Whilst hoary dew insensibly distills.

The plummy tenants of the echoing grove,
In plaintive melody loud vespers sing;
Soft fanning gales, the cedars gently move,
And their benign, maternal influence bring.

Scarce down the valley rolls the crystal tide,
But ling'ring in its course, moves slowly on;
Gav fragrant flow'rs, no more display their pride,
Their beauty wither'd, and their glory gone.

Warn'd by th' approach of night's o'er spreading
shade,

See how the fleecy tribes bound o'er the plain;
While Agon, seated near the blooming maid,
To love and harmony renews his strain.

Thro' ether's boundless space, just rob'd with light,
The star of evening greets th' uplifted eye,
Which gathers radiance, as the veils of night
Protract, and bring their deep'ning shadows nigh.

In awful state and majesty serene,
The silver moon, full orb'd, displays her pride,
And o'er the tops of orient hills is seen
Shedding her borrow'd lustre far and wide.

Forth from their dark retreats, and dreary cells,
The nightly throng, with speedy steps advance;
And where profound and solemn silence dwells,
The fairy train lead up their sprightly dance.

Father of Light! great undivided three!
Whose pow'r supreme, the unknown worlds obey;
Darkness and light are both alike to thee;
And evening shades, as dawn of early day.

George-Town, May 10, 1785.

**William Hartshorne
And
Company,**

HAVE just imported in the Mary, Captain An-
drews, from London, an assortment of Spring
GOODS, which they will sell on reasonable terms
for cash, or country produce, by wholesale and
retail.—Those whose accounts are more than three
months standing, will particularly oblige us by pay-
ing their balances, as we are informed by our friends
in England, that no such credits can be had there as
formerly.—Those who cannot pay immediately, will
please to settle their accounts and give their bonds
for the balance.—We hope the law-limiting credits
to six months, will be our excuse for this request,
especially when it is considered, that those who sell
goods, are the only people affected by it, as appears
by some late determinations in our General Court.—
Several valuable LOTS, well situated in Alexandria,
may be had on Ground-Rent.—Inquire of **WIL-
LIAM HARTSHORNE.**

Alexandria, May 9, 1785.

WHEREAS some malicious persons have cir-
culated a report that I intend to quit keeping
public house, I therefore give this notice to inform
my friends and the public in general, that I have no
such intention, but on the contrary have supplied
myself with a stock of liquors, and am in every other
respect able to entertain such as may please to favor
me with their custom.—The Subscriber has also two
good saddle-horses which he will hire to any gentle-
men on reasonable terms. **ROBERT SIM.**

Hawkins-Ferry, opposite to Alex.
andria, May 11, 1785.

James Hendricks and Co.

Will have open and ready for Sale in a few Days,
A Handsome assortment of **DRY-GOODS**, re-
ceived by the last vessels from Europe, which
with what they had on hand makes their assortment
very general for the Season, all which they will
sell at a low advance for cash, good bills on Europe,
or country produce.
Alexandria, May 11, 1785.

Richard Conway,

Has imported from Lisbon, in the Brig Martha,
Gabriel Slacom, Master, which he will sell on
reasonable Terms, for Cash or Country Produce,
**Salt, Lisbon and Oporto
Wines.**

Alexandria, May 10, 1785.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of
FOUSHEE TEBBS, Gentleman, deceased, will
be Sold at his late Mansion-House, and Twelve-
months Credit given, on Thursday the 16th Day
of June next,

SEVERAL likely **SLAVES**, the stock of horses,
cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen fur-
niture; also, a **TRACT** of **LAND**, beautifully situ-
ated on Quantico-Creek, between Potomack River
(of which it has a full view) and Dumfries, within
one mile and an half of the latter, and well
watered and timbered, containing upwards of
300 acres; also, one other **TRACT**, lying on
Potomack River and Powell's-Creek, including
the fishery called Curry's-Bay, containing about
50 acres; one other **TRACT** of **LAND** lying within
4½ miles of Dumfries, and on the main road leading
to the same, containing 200 acres; and on Friday
the 17th day of June next will be sold in Dumfries,
the **HOUSES** and **LOTS** in said town, the property
of the said **FOUSHEE TEBBS**; also, on Tuesday
the 2d day of August next, will be sold on the said
terms at Winchester, one **TRACT** of **LAND**,
within 7 miles of said town, containing about 550
acres; and at the same time and place will be sold
two other **TRACTS** of **LAND**, lying in Hampshire
and adjoining the manor lands in the said County,
containing about 560 acres. A further description
of the said Lands and Lots will be unnecessary, as
those who wish to become purchasers I suppose will
first view the premises. An undoubted title and im-
mediate possession will be given, reserving the privi-
lege of the tenants continuing on the said Lands till the
expiration of the year, but the rents to be forfeited
to the purchaser. I shall attend at the said several
places for the above purposes. Bond with approved
security will be required. As I am desirous of settling
the accounts of the estate as soon as possible, all per-
sons that are indebted to or have any demands against
it, are desired to settle their respective balances, as the
situation of the affairs of the estate will not admit of
a long indulgence, and I am anxious to discharge the
debts due from the estate to its creditors.

WILLOUGHBY TEBBS, Executor.

April 27, 1785.

To be Sold cheap, and the Payments made easy,
AN exceeding valuable and well improved
FARM, containing 355 acres, situated about
4 miles from Winchester, in the County of Frede-
rick, adjacent to the road leading from thence to
Staunton, convenient to several merchant mills, and
to places of worship of various denominations. It
is remarkably well timbered and watered, and has a
good proportion of meadow made and to be made.
—There are on the premises about 90 acres of Land
clear, a good dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, and
other necessary buildings; a more particular descrip-
tion may be unnecessary, but the Subscriber takes the
liberty of assuring the public, that in his opinion it is
the most valuable Farm (of its extent) in that part
of the country of which there is any prospect of the
sale.—For terms apply to **SAMUEL PLEASANTS**,
Merchant in Philadelphia, or to the Subscriber near
Winchester. **ALEXANDER WHITE.**

Woodville, April 29, 1785.

C U B,



FORMERLY the property of
Colonel Francis Thornton,
is in high perfection at the Sub-
scriber's, and will cover mares
the ensuing season at Sixteen
Dollars.

Cub is from the first stock in
England and Arabia, as appears
from his pedigree, which is so well known, to infer
it now will be useless.

The uncommon strength, activity, and great per-
formance of Cub's colts on the turf, renders him
in estimation equal to any horse on the continent.

I have exceeding good pasturage at 1/6 per week,
but will not be answerable for escapes or other ac-
cidents. **WILLIAM COURTS,**

March 13, 1785.

SPRING GOODS.
**Robinson, Sanderfon and
Rumney,**

Have the Pleasure to inform their Friends and the
Public, that they are now landing from on Board
the Cefar, Capt. Atkinson, from Whitehaven,
A Large and general assortment of **EUROPEAN
GOODS**, suitable to the season, which will
be disposed of by wholesale only, at their store on
Fairfax-street, on the very lowest terms.
Alexandria, May 11, 1785.

Philip Dalby,

Is now opening for sale at his Store on the Corner of
Royal and Cameron Streets, and near the Market-
House, a large Assortment of Goods, consisting of
HOSIERY, cutlery, ironmongery, stationary,
hats, perfumery, modes, ribbons, gloves, hand-
kerchiefs of various kinds, linen and cotton checks
and stripes, furniture ditto, muslins, muslin cords,
jeans, jeanets, denims, satinets, demities, white
nankens, with many other articles suitable to the
present season, which he will dispose of by whole-
sale only, for cash, produce, or short credit.

Alexandria, May 7, 1785.

Daniel and Isaac M'Pherson,

Have just imported in the Cefar, Capt. Atkinson,
from Whitehaven, an assortment of **GOODS**,
among which are the following articles, viz.

WHITE and coloured jeans and jeanets, linens,
checks, check handkerchiefs, bed-ticks,
durants, duroys, calamancoes, of naburgs, cottons
and calicoes of different kinds, bindings and ferrets
of different kinds, striped holland, black modes,
fans, mens' and womens' gloves, sewing silk, Irish
linens, sheetings, a variety of hardware, scythes,
sickles, nails, spades, shovels, iron pots and ovens,
loaf sugar, &c. &c. all which they will sell on rea-
sonable terms for cash or country produce.

Alexandria, May 12, 1785.

Jesse Taylor,

Has just imported in the Martha, Captain Slacom,
from Lisbon,

LISBON wine, red and white port, best and
second hyson, sequin, singlo, green and bohea
teas, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash
or country produce.

Alexandria, May 10, 1785.

To be Let on Ground-Rent for ever, to the highest
Bidder, on Tuesday the 21st Day of June next,
on the Premises,

ABOUT 200 LOTS of **GROUND**, adjoining
the Town of Alexandria, pleasantly situated
between Oronoko and Queen streets, at no great
distance from several commodious wharves, and
convenient to the best water in that town. The
Lots have in general 20 feet front, and some of them
43 feet 5 inches; and in depth they are, some 15
feet, some 83 feet, some 96 feet, and many of them
123 feet 5 inches.—They will be let free from
rent for two years from the day of sale.

April 14, 1785.

DAVID GRIFFITH.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscri-
ber on the 2d instant, living
within 7 miles of Mr. Keys's fer-
ry, and within 12 of Harper's
ferry, an Irish servant lad, named
PHILIP LOUGHEREY; he is
about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high,
about 18 years of age, has dark brown hair, and
very fresh in the face. He is very impertinent, and
very much given to swearing and strong liquor: He
had on when he went away, a short brown coating
coat, lined with brown shalloon half-worn, white
broadcloth jacket with blue backs to it, two pair of
old breeches, one of jean, the other a spotted swan-
skin, mended on the knee with worsted plush, an old
felt hat broke in the crown, a pair of light blue
stockings, and a pair of shoes half-worn with large
square brass buckles in them. Whoever will appre-
hend said servant, and secure him so that his Master
may get him again, shall receive the above reward,
and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

DAVID KENNEDY.

Berkeley County, May 3, 1785.

M'Murray's Maps of the

UNITED STATES are received at the Printing-
Office, and ready to be delivered to the Subscribers.
Alexandria, April 21, 1785.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by **GEORGE
RICHARDS** and **COMPANY**, at their Print-
ing-Office on Fairfax-street—by whom all
various sorts of Papers, &c. are thankfully received for
this Paper, and where Printing is perform-
ed with Care and Expedition.